

CLASSIFICATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORTREPORT NO. 

25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 23 August 1949

SUBJECT Failure of Sinkiang Mongols to Participate  
in Prince Te's Autonomy Movement

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE  
ACQUIRED**RETAIN OR DESTROY**NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. 

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF  
U.S.C., 51 AND 52, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION  
OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-  
HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

On 20 July 1949 CHIAO Chia-fu\*, a woman Mongol leader from one of the Torgut banners in Sinkiang Province, met Prince Te in Lanchow and told him that the representatives of the Sinkiang leagues and banners were not in a position to send delegates to the assembly of Mongols scheduled to be held at Tingyuanqing (105-36, 38-48) on 30 July 1949. The reasons given were as follows:

- a. Most Sinkiang tribes now favor the Soviet-supported Ili government, which has made rapid progress under the influence of the USSR and as a result of CHANG Chih-chung's hands-off policy, which stemmed from his fear of incidents with the Ili group which might have caused him to lose prestige with the Central Government.
- b. The Sinkiang leagues and banners have been broken up. Those in the northern part of Sinkiang Province are under the influence of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) as the result of years of propaganda from that area. All Mongol schools in northern Sinkiang Province use MPR textbooks, and in mid-August 1949 thirty Mongol youths from this region were to go to the MPR for further study. The Sinkiang Provincial officials have been either too indolent or too timid to interfere with this spread of MPR influence.
- c. Prince Te is ostensibly still cooperating with the Nationalist Government, which the Sinkiang tribes resent because of its failure in Sinkiang Province. They see no protection for themselves in the 80,000 Nationalist troops scattered over Sinkiang Province in small groups 100 to 150 miles apart.
- d. Although Masud Sabri and Aisabek organized a delegation to congratulate MA Pu-fang on his recent appointment as successor to CHANG Chih-chung as Director of the Northwest Military and Political Headquarters, the weakness of their position is evidenced by the fact that Burhan, Governor of Sinkiang Province, sent a wire to CHIAO Chia-fu urging her not to go with the delegation even if she were invited to do so. Masud Sabri and Aisabek are planning to go into exile in India as a last

This document is hereby regraded to  
CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the  
letter of 16 October 1978 from the  
Director of Central Intelligence  
Archivist of the United States.  
Next Review Date: 2008


STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ISI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

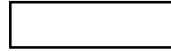
**CONFIDENTIAL****BY CABLE**

Document No.   
No Change in Class. ☐  
☒ Reverts To  
Class. Changed To: TS S C  
Auth: HR 70-2  
Date: 1978-2

25X1

**CONFIDENTIAL**

  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

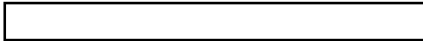


25X1

-2-

resort. Sinkiang Mongols report that Burhan's cooperation with the Soviet consul in Tihua is growing closer.

25X1



**CONFIDENTIAL**